1.1 As per the guidelines, the required strength of permanent Judges in a High Court is worked out by dividing the average institution of main cases during the last five years by the national average or the average rate of disposal of main cases per Judge per year in that High Court, whichever is higher.

1.2 Similarly, the required strength of Additional judges in a High Court is worked out by dividing the number of main cases pending over two years by the national average or the average rate of disposal of main cases per Judge per year in that High Court, whichever is higher.

1.3 If the disposal per Judge in the concerned High Court is below even the national aveage then instead of increasing the strength, the concerned High Court is required to take steps for improvement in the rate of disposal of cases. If the average disposal of concerned High Court is above the national average then increase in Judge strength is accordingly considered. The strength of Additional Judges is reviewed only if there is an increase in the arrears of the pending cases during the last 5 years and the disposal per Judge is above the national average.

2. Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and the State Government. Thus, filling up of the vacant posts of judges/magistrates at the District and Subordinate Courts is the concern of the respective High Courts and the State Governments.

2.1 The Supreme Court, in its judgement of March 21, 2002 in All India Judges Association case had directed that the existing vacancies in the Subordinate Courts at all levels should be filled, if possible latest by 31st March, 2003, in all the States.

2.2 The Central Government has been periodically urging all the State Governments/Union Territories to accord utmost priority to filling up of vacant posts of judges and magistrates. The Minister of Law and Justice has written to the Chief Justices of all High Courts and Chief Ministers of all States on 26.4.2002 for ensuring compliance of the aforesaid order of the Supreme Court dated 21st March, 2002.

Internet facility on mobile phones

*217. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the largest number of consumers are using BSNL and Dolphin Mobile services but there is no internet facility on these mobile phones;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much time it will take to start this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Internet facility is available on the mobile phones provided by BSNL and MTNL. Technological upgradation to provide higher data rate services is a continuous process in the telecommunication network taken up by various service providers based on the potential demand.

Doubling of India's Share in IT and Software Market

*218. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India can double its present market share and capture at least 6-7 per cent of the global market share in IT and software by the year 2008-09;

(b) whether it is a fact that ASSOCHAM has carried out a study in this connection;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have any plan for the year 2020 since India will have the largest number of people in the working age group in the world by that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has recently conducted a study on the Indian Electronics Industry. The following are some of the highlights of the study:

— The multilevel economic growth of the Indian economy in the next ten years 2005-15 is estimated to create a demand for a huge increase in electronics production from the current level of US $ 11.2 billion to US $ 159 billion.

— The contribution of electronics and IT sector is estimated to be about 12% of the GDP by the year 2015.